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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo must in all cases send stamps for that purposs.

The Justices of the United State Supreme Court.

The widely published interview with Associate Justice BREWER of the United States Supreme Court, on the general ques tion of territorial expansion, violates none of the proprieties of the bench. Justice BREWER is within his rights as an Ameri can citizen with views of his own on ques tions of national policy. We are not aware that he has expressed directly an opinion indicating prejudice as to any legal or Constitutional issue likely to come before him in the future in his capacity as a Judge of

the court of last resort. Nevertheless, out of this war and from the consequences of the war will arise questions sure to engage, sooner or later, the attention of the tribunal which is the ultimate interpreter of the Constitution and laws. Particularly will this be the case with regard to such questions as must spring in a multitude from the new relations and new responsibilities involved in an extension of United States territory.

We presume that it is from a perception of this fact that the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States are so generally refraining from communicating to the newspapers their personal opinions concerning the main question of national They undoubtedly perceive that while a published expression of bias or preference might not necessarily impair their impartiality or destroy their usefulness as Judges later on, it is quite as well as not for them to remain silent at present.

Did England Help Us at the Outset of the War?

We have repeatedly advised those who desire to learn something about the real intentions of the British Government to read carefully the leading article entitled "Episodes of the Month," which is a regular feature of the London National Review. We have done this because we know tha the editor has access to official sources of information which are closed to the public, We now invite attention to a disclosure of particular importance made in the July number concerning the service rendered to us just before the outbreak of the war with Spain, when the Madrid Government spared no effort to induce the great maritime powers of Europe to make the disposition of Cuba a matter of international concern. Such, it will be remembered had previously been the status of the Cuban question, both England and France having firmly refused to acquiesce in the American assertion that only the United States and Spain had a right to determine the fate of the island. The editor of the National Review begins

with the remark that he considers himself at liberty to divulge a certain chapter of recent diplomatic history, for the reason that misrepresentations of the facts are now circulated by the agents of certain Continental powers whose anti-American designs were foiled by England's opposition. The revelation of the truth is regarded as the more necessary because the attempt to form a combination against the United States, which England was once able to defeat, may be at any time renewed. crisis came to a head and it at last besame manifest to the statesmen of Continental Europe that a war between this country and Spain was imminent, they resolved to make a European question of Cuba; that is, to deal with it as they deals with Crete, and to treat the United States as they had treated Greece. Had the powers carried out this resolution, we ourselves should have been subjected to profound humiliation, and the Cubans would have been as far from gaining peace, order, and civil liberty as are the Cretan Christians from achieving their independence.

For a time, the success of the anti-Ameri can league was believed to be assured. In the preliminary parleys France took the lead, eagerly seconded by Austria, and, according to the National Review, followed in this instance by her Russian ally. The French Foreign Office was impelled not only by a feeling of racial sympathy for the Spanish people and by the close political relations existing between the Paris and Madrid Governments, but also by the fact that Spanish securities were held in France to the extent of \$800,000,000. or four-fifths of the huge indemnity paid to Germany after the Franco-German war. It must also be borne in mind that the Madrid Government could exercise pressure upon the French Foreign Office, for if Spain were to join the Triple Alliance, a step she has been invited to take, she would compel the French Republic to keep several army corps strung along the Pyrenees, as it does along the Italian frontier. Italy, it is pleasant for Americans to hear, remained outside of the "Cuban concert;" at all events she had made no overt move in the matter up to the time when it collapsed.

The accession of Germany to the proposed anti-American coalition was made contingent on the cooperation of Great Britain, a condition which the promoters of the concert took for granted would not endanger the project. They recalled England's traditional attitude with regard to Cuba, and they assumed that the relations between the British and American Governments must be more or less strained by the Venezuela business and by the deaire for the annexation of Canada openly expressed in the United States. Not only did they deem it reasonable to demand British concurrence, but they held such concurrence of vital moment, inasmuch as John Bull, by reason of his irresistible navy and strategic coigns of vantage at Halifax, Bermuda, St. Lucia and Esquimalt, would be the very man to bell the cat, Now let us see how the plot failed. We are

told by the editor of the National Review that at the time when the anti-American combination was first mooted in London, Lord Salisbury was abroad and the acting Secretary for Foreign Affairs was Mr. A. J. BALFOUR, whose cordial liking for the United States reinforced a far-seeing

solicitude for British interests. Aside from his personal unwillingness to see the great American republic subjected to humillation, he recognized that the new situation in the far East, which was drawing the United States and England together, rendered it advisable that an English-speaking people should acquire control of the island of Cubs, which, strategically, would dominate the proposed Nicaragua Canal. He accordingly assumed, and instructed Sir JULIAN PAUNCEPOTE to assume toward the engineers of the "Cuban concert." an attitude which distinctly indi cated that under no circumstances would Great Britain be a party to anything that might be even construed as unfriendly to

the Washington Government, It is possible that the pretended promoters of international peace would have persisted in their anti-American scheme ould they have secured a promise that England would remain neutral, but even this assurance was soon seen to be out of the question. With the discovery that England would help the United States to resist Continental coercion, the hope of securing Germany's accession to the combination vanished, and so the "Cuban conpert" melted away, leaving so few traces behind that its very organizers now circu late semi-official denials of its existence, and treat it as "a malignant invention of the British," who are accused of wishing to

dear friend, the United States. Such is the important statement made by the editor of the London National Review If it is ill founded, an official contradiction should have come from the head of the French Foreign Office, who is charged with being the prime mover in the intrigue against the United States. No such contradiction has appeared. In the absence of any disclaimer on the part of M. HANO-TAUX, or of his successor, we must assume that the National Review's assertions are true, and that the American people are indebted to Great Britain for an inestimable service at a most critical conjuncture.

embroil the Continental powers with their

This War.

The avowed object of the war will be at tained when Cuba has been torn from Spain. An unavowed but still most powerful object, the punishment of Spain for the destruction of the Maine, has been attained to a considerable extent already by the dis comfiture of the Spanish forces at Manila and Santiago, but it will not be attained completely until the Philippines and Porte Rico have passed from Spanish to American control.

The annexation of the Philippines and Porto Rico interferes in no degree with the accomplishment of Cuban Independence In increasing the humiliation of Spain it does make more ample fulfilment of the secondary aim.

Annexation was not an object, but almos immediately became a result of the war. The Philippines are part of the fortune of the war, a possession not sought but not to be parted with. In setting out to free the Cubans from the oppressive rule of Spain we were unconsciously setting out to free the Philippines and Porto Rico. Incidentally we secure great commercial advantages; in the case of the Philippines almost incalculable advantages for the trade with China for which the powers of Europe are contending. Unexpectedly we have had to accept a grave respon sibility as well as a great advantage. No body in this country will pretend that it is not better for the inhabitants of Porte Rico and the Philippines to belong to the United States than to belong to Spain. We shall benefit as well as be benefited.

The Philippines are our station on the road to China. Porto Rico must belong to us because it cannot continue to belong to Spain. Even the Democratic conventions are insisting that Spain shall be driven

out of this hemisphere. The American blood shed and yet to be shed in securing the independence of Cuba is proof enough, if proof were needed, of the generous and humane spirit in which | what the machines of the '99 pattern will the war was undertaken by the United States; but war is a business as well as a heroism, and that we are helping others is no reason why we should refuse to help ourselves. Væ Victis has been the rule of war since war began.

But more than penalty to Spain and necessary power to the United states has to be considered in this matter. We cannot yield to sentimental and unbalanced Ouix otic impulses if we would. In driving out Spanish corruption, cruelty, and incompetency from Cuba, we cannot leave the same evils in the Philippines, which have come into our hands, or in Porto Rico, which must not be allowed to be a nursery of Spanish intrigues in Cuba.

The results of a war are not to be com puted exactly when it is declared.

The Cockney Spaniard.

Mr. R. B. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM, who asserted that DEWEY's gunners were enticed from the English fleet at Hong Kong by the promise of \$500 a month, has been accurately described as a crank. He is that and something more. His letters and articles in the Westminster Gazette denote him truly as a member of the decadent or decayed school, a literary sword-swallower. Style and substance bewray him. He seek to make himself notorious by the singularity and violence of his published opinions and his language. The five-legged calf is his model.

Thus he writes to the Westminster Ga sette that "the newspaper agitation (after all, only ink deep) in favour of America surely has gone to such lengths that it seems the London press has become but the jackal of the Chicago sweater." It seems that the Chicago sweater, whatever that is, is at the bottom of the American invasion of Cuba. Mr. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM SAYS that something or other "will but encourage LINARES to burn Santiago, if he cannot hold it, and BLANCO to make a bloody dunghill of the Havanas before the Chicago pork butchers can enter it and triumphantly establish the aweating system in the name of Gop." In default of Santiago, Mr. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM'S language burns. It would be a mistake to magine that he is averse to Chicago or pork. He is simply carrying out his theory

at the five-legged calf. "Minorities are always right," cries the refined Hiberophilist performer, grinning through his horse collar. A moth-eater paradox is not too old for him. "What may not be done," he continues, "amongst the troops of the Republic, which, in one century, has run the gamut of commercial corruption and political venality, which it has taken the Old World a thousand years to compass?" Not merely pork and Chicago, but the whole United States are food for the wrath of the dauntless GRAHAM. He raises his voice louder and louder, and whete his dagger of lath with more hor-

that people will stop for a moment to look

rendous gesture. Mr. Punch himself, in his most sanguinary momenta, has not

more impressive squeak. But it is in an article called "Victory, printed by the Westminster Gazette, which prudently disowns the opinions expressed in it by Mr. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM, that he appears at his loudest. The brasslest man in the school which a witty Frenchman has called the "Cymbalists" could not surpass this production. It is a curiosity and an enormity. The scene described is in the Grand Hotel, Paris:

" Ladies from Boston, Chicago and New York, their heels too high, their petticeats too much belaced, their Empire combs bediamonded so as to look almost like cut-glass chandeliers, as in their chair they sat and read the latest news from Tamps Santiago, and how Cunyrna's squadron met the fat which they (the Indies) reckoned Gop prepares for

those who dare to fight against superior odds "That caravaneary where the dulcet Suffelk whine, ands sharper by the air of Massachusetts, soundal "Smug-faced, black-coated citizens from Buffalo and Albany, and from places like Detroit and Council trated * · read the glorious news and, taking off their hats, deigned publicly to recognize the existence of the Deity and, after standing reverently silent, masticating their green cigars in contempla tion of Gop's wondrous ways, to take a drink."

Evidently this whole fanciful picture painted at a time when Americans were very scarce in Paris, was inspired by the Londen sign : "Green cigars for American visitors." The sweaters and pork butch ers, not content with running the gamut of commercial corruption, object to running the gamut of dry cigars. Green cigars and a dulcet Suffolk whine! Massachusetta as most of our readers are aware, is the rural part of Suffolk. But let us hear our cockney Cid at the flood of his voice:

"Yankees themselves read and remarked with meers that England's turn was coming next, and after 'Kewby,' that they reckoned to drag the Brit flag through every dunghill in New York; then one winked furtively and said, 'We need them now but afterward we'll show Vicronia in a case for

picayune a peep.'
"And as I sat, musing on things and others—thinking, for instance, that when you scratch a man and see his blood you knew his nature by the way he bears his wound, and that the Spaniards, wounded to the death, were dying game, after the fashion of the English in times gone by, before Imperialism, before the Nonconformist Snuffle, the sweating system, and the rest had changed our nature, and that the Tankee at the first touch cried out like cure, though they had money, numbers and everything upon their side—I fell a-thinking on the Spain of old."

Here we retire, softly and with reveren steps. Mr. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM, Socialist and cymbalist, is thinking. Probably thinking how can he still further promote the truth and depress pork and green cigarand advertise the five-legged calf.

The Bicycle of Next Year.

Bicycle manufacturers have already be gun to discuss the construction of wheels for 1899; and some of their propositions have come to the ears of riders. It is re ported that a few makers have arranged to turn out thirty-inch wheels next year, and that the price of those machines will probably be somewhat more than is charged for this year's models with wheels of less diameter. Modifications are also promised in bearings, adjustments, sprockets, cranks and enamel; and the '99 models are likely to be prettier than those of '98. But on thing about the wheels of 1897 and 1898 which has caused much dissatisfaction among a great many bicyclists, women particularly, seems likely to be as objection able in the coming wheels as in those of the past. It is alleged that the new wheels will be heavier, if anything, than those of the present year.

The chief reasons advanced in support o this statement are that the cost of making a light wheel is greater than the cost of making a heavy one, and that the former is much more likely to break down and cause additional expense to the manufacturer who guarantees it. The low price at which wheels are expected to sell next year discourages manufacturers from taking any unnecessary risks, and they aver that their profits are likely to be too small to warrant much of an increase in the cost of production. It is not known exactly weigh, but, if accounts are true, they will be one pound, and perhaps two pounds, heavier than the wheels of to-day.

At first thought a difference of one or two pounds in the weight of a bicycle may seem too trivial a matter for serious con sideration; and, indeed, to riders of muscular build it is. But many cyclists are not SANDOWS. They look upon a thirty-pound bicycle to-day as they did seven years ago upon one of almost twice that weight; but their aversion to heavy wheels at the present time is stronger than it was then, for the reason that time has demon strated the possibility of making wheels extremely light. As it happens, the maker's side of the case seldom receives very much attention from wheelmen. If the latter, for example, desire twenty-twopound wheels, they will buy where they think they can get the best machines of that weight for their money, and it matters little to them whether the manufacture nets more or less on those machines than he would on others that weigh thirty pounds. Lightweight bicycles are admit ted by all to be less stanch and rigid for ordinary road use than are those of medium weight, but, nevertheless, the tests with stood by the former have been sufficiently creditable to make light wheels acceptable to a large part of the cycling fraternity.

Numerous reasons were ascribed for th rapid increase in the popularity of cycling during the year 1896, and at that time the reason most generally given was that peo ple had not before appreciated the benefits of the exercise. Many riders venture an explanation quite different from that, They say that, prior to three years ago bicycles were altogether too heavy to commend themselves thoroughly to the public; they were clumsy, and, unless used on smooth roads, quickly tired inexperienced riders. As a result of using heavy wheels many beginners lost heart in cycling and spoke disparagingly of it to their friends. The appearance of twenty and twenty-two pound bicycles soon overcame the object tions, and about that time wheeling received a surprising impetus.

The greatest demand for lightweight wheels in 1896 was in the cities rather than in the country, and it is easy to un derstand why such was the case. In the metropolitan districts accommodations for housing a wheel are fewer than they are on the outskirts, and the city rider who is spared the task of carrying his bicycle up two or three flights of stairs regards himself as more fortunate than most of his comrades. Besides, the thoroughfares of cities, being better suited for cycling than those of the country, impose less wear and tear on a machine than do the latter. Hence, a wheel that is too light and frail for everyday use on rough roads will do splendid service on highways of asphalt and macadam.

The cyclists, however, to whom a twentyeight or a thirty pound wheel appears wellnigh as awkward to handle as a motor

wagon, are the wheel women, many of whom enert that if manufacturers turn out heav ier machines next year they will be thwart ing their own interests. Women of that belief declare that the ranks of female riders are much thinner this year than they were last, and that the falling off is due in a large measure, to the increased weight of the new wheels.

Opportunity Follows the Flag.

This letter from Albany expresses a doubt and a desire that must be working in hundreds of thousands of enterprising young American minds to-day:

"Will THE BUN favor its readers with an opini as to the prospects for young men of this country engaging in mercantile pursuits in Santiago de Cuba! The changed conditions resulting from American victory on the island of Cubs should, it seems to the require capital and energy, which in the ourse of a few years would largely develop indus trial pursuits there. What, in your opinion, are the prospects, and would you advise persons doing f sell here to undertake a fresh start down there? "ALBANT July 25 B. G. O."

It is safe to assume as a principle that wherever the flag of the United States re places that of Spain, and wherever freedom and honest government supplant Spanish institutions, there will be enlarged oppor tunities for American business energy and American capital.

This principle applies to all islands of the seas.

It is likewise safe to assume as a princi ple that American energy and intelligence which have won a fair measure of success at home would be likely to prosper under the changed conditions in Cubs or Porto Rico, or Hawaii or the Philippines. In any individual case we must declin

to give advice. For the sluggish, the foolish and the inept there is nowhere an Eldorado, on island or on mainland.

If the \$9,000,000 in gold transferred to the Sub-Treasury on Saturday by the New York banks had been \$9,000,000 in silver oined at the ratio of 16 to 1, it would have weighed 265 tons and would have made no ess than 130 two-horse truck loads. Being it gold, it weighed less than seventeen tons, and made only about eight loads. The specific gravity of silver coin, or its weight in propor ion to its bulk, being, also, less than two-third that of gold coin, the \$9,000,000 in silver would have occupied more than one-half more room in the Treasury vaults in proportion to its value, so that twenty-four times the sp cupied by the \$9,000,000 in gold would have been required for \$9,000,000 in silver. The superior convenience of gold coin for settling money balances, thus demonstrated, cannot be successfully disputed.

It seems strange, but the Populist candi dates for Congress from Kansas are said to have learned something. According to the Topeka State Journal "they have agreed with the State Central Committee that the war will furnish the principal topic of discussion by them and their speakers in the coming campaign. The silver question and everything else is to be into the background, and every speaker in the ampaign will talk patriotism." As the Hon JERRY SIMPSON is known by himself and his Populist constituents to have brought on the war, this martial direction of Populist eloquence will be a new triumph for him. But the initiative and referendum should not be forgot ten by him in the press of war matter.

A night scene in Chicago painted by the Tribune of that town:

"Dressed all in black, clutching a great bunch o coses in each hand, and bending low over the handle bars of his bicycle, a figure wildly scorched down ne of the driveways of Lincoln Park on Thursday A long black pennant fluttered behind it. 'Did you see it?' yelled the park policemen to ach other. 'Did you see its tail?'

"They had. Some of the policemen grew pale and ommenced swearing off things. Policeman BLAND sprinted across a short out to ad off the black rider as he rounded a curve. Devil or man, I command you to stop,' shouted he

is he caught the wheel and stopped it." The black rider was arrested. He was a man in evening dress, and hurrying to a wedding He was fined. As evening clothes more common in Chicago the present fear of them there will die away.

It is saddening to see the Springfield News, daily newspaper supporter of GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS in western Massachusetts," declining to rally around him longer. "Mr. WIL LIAMS," says the backslider, "fares worse every succeeding year he runs. If he is nomnated for the fourth time, his vote will fall at least 33 per cent, under the phenomenally low vote he polled last year." of it? Is that any reason for abandoning the immortal Williams? It is his aim to illustrate, by means of the depreciation of his vote for Governor, the results of the financial policy for which he has not ceased to cry since 1836.

Bostonese.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I beg leave submit the following examples of Bostonese as she is printed, culled from one day's issues of the news paper press of the Hub. The salt of true literary culture still incrusts the Sacred Codfish:

Pres McKinley. Emp Wm. Sees Day and Long. Ex Sec Herbert. Qm Hyde. Surg Gen Van Reypen. Our N E boys.

Boston, July 28.

US Sen Hoar. God the father almighty. I most especially recommend "Emp Wm" to you gracious favor; and I desire to call to your attention the fact that in Boston all the names and titles of the supreme Being are not "kept down" to the lower case. Let rude cavilling be stilled!

AM "EX N E-DER."

Lo, the Wonders of the Scientific Mind! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: In your issue of fuly 14 I see some statistics relative to contagio diseases, in which it is claimed that antitoxin is responsible for the improvement. With your permis sion I should like to make some comments or

In the first place, nothing is so susceptible of mis representation, intentional or otherwise, as statistics.

They mean something or nothing, scoording to the will of the compiler. Worse than that, they have often been found to mean exactly whathe does not intend them to mean. Back of the number of cases treated, it is quite impossible to go. Many of them were doubtless mere tonsilitis, when re-ported as diphtheria; or other disorders resembling the one head under which they found place. Ther again, it should be remembered that the same d differs in virulence from year to year, and that in the years when most recoveries are recorded it may, not nfairly, be claimed that a large majority of ca rould have cured themselves without recourse to medical treatment of any kind.

But even allowing much for antitoxin, which I do not myself believe it deserves, why should we reserve not myself believe it deserves, way should we resort to animal serums with the almost certainty that therewith we shall inject other than the induced disease into the patient? There are many simple remedies constantly offered for our acceptances.

If we seek one which recognizes the germ theory of disease, we have it in the method employed so successfully in cases of diphtheria, small-pox, scarlet fever, and other contagious diseases. This cure is effected by wrapping the patient in sheefs dipped in warm milk and allowing him to remain thus wrapped for an hour at a time. In this way the poisonous germs are absorbed by the milk and the disorder is eliminated from the system.

If, on the other hand, we seek a cure which does not recognize the germ theory of disease, and which is also perfectly simple and of known effoct, then the therspeutic uses of water in bathing and taken in definite does through the mouth, to the extent of one-twelfth the weight of the body, daily, is right before us, as a method, advocated in our medical journals, and practiced by our thoughtful physicians. Let us by aside the crude and at the same time complicated treatments, involving fifth and all manner of discussing systems, and seek in simple and eleanly methods that which we so much need.

President New York Biasic Anti-Vivisocion Bootsty. to animal serums with the almost certainty tha

THE STUDY OF ENGLISH GRANDLAN

The Schoolmaster at Home Has Had as Evil Effect-What Is Good English. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SW: The ediorial in THE SUR of Wednesday concerning Mr. Mark H. Liddell's views on English gram mar suggests many difficult and unsettled ques tions. The true function of the teaching of English grammar ought evidently to be the training of school children to speak and write good idiomatic English. Considered merely as a mode of mental training, English grammar must give place to geometry and logic very deplorable that between the illiterate pedantry of the average schoolmaster and the picturesque slang in ordinary vernacular use the growing generation of American boys and girls seem to be losing the via media of English that is at once idiomatic and correct. We can understand easily how the school

master's share of the evil has come to exist The passion of schoolmasters below the rank of university teachers for symmetrical systems of instruction, for sweeping and incorrect generalizations in the form of rules quickly learned by rote, for easily stated half truths which avoid the difficulty of radical explanations, is a common attribute of their class in all countries Unfortunately, the comparatively large propor tion of children in our public schools who have not learned English as their mother tongue makes the task of teaching idiomatic English almost hopeless. The schoolmaster apparently does not see or will not see that English is not a logical language like French or Latin. It cannot be repeated too often that the sole authority for good English is either the works of the great masters of English prose, when it is written, or the custom of the best and most correct speakers when it is spoken. When Macaulay or Lowell Thackeray or Hawthorne, Lincoln or Bright Emerson or Newman, Daniel Webster or Maine, uses a word, a phrase, or an idiom i sober earnest, we may put aside such paltry authorities as dictionary makers or grammarians, because these men and many others like them are the true mints which stamp current English as precious metal of full weight and fineness. I have mentioned writer of the present century rather than those of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, because

weight and fineness. I have mentioned writers of the present century rather than those of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, because for elementary educational purposes the former preserve the spirit and letter of the latter while discarding words or forms of construction which might now appear quaint or obsolete. But those who profess to teach the English language must be pronounced incompetent if they have not read and studied critically such great masters as Shakespeare, Defoc. Dryden, Swift, Addison, Johnson, Goldsmith and Burke—not neglecting the greatest of all English prose works, namely, the King James version of the Bible. Macaular is particularly valuable as a prose writer, because the construction of his sentences is based always on the ample authority of previous great writers, while he uses no word which has been long in vernacular use not found in Dryden.

It is somewhat unfortunate that there has arisen a divergence between the generally accepted standards of current English prose, as written in England and the United States during the last forty years. The New England school of writers, of whom Hawthorne may be considered the type, and the New York school, as represented by Washington Irving, are in complete harmony with the British writers of their day. But the custom of using, for example, nouns of multitude and all collective nouns with a verb in the singular, now prevalls generally here, while the opposite is usually the case in England. The word "none" is used here nearly always with a singular verb, while all great writers in England, from Gibbon to Froude, use it with a plural verb. Making the passive voice take a direct cobject—the famous and abominable "was given" solecism, so justly and powerfully attacked by The Sun—is much more common in this country than in England. This last mentioned grammatical blunder is found habitanly in the editorial columns of the Evening Post, and occasionally in those of the London Special of the content of the passive voice take a direct when the y

areful to use it in our own homes our schoolmasters are competent to teach and to condemn unceasingly the use of slip shod, slangy, or slovenly English in newspe pers, periodicals and all writings intended for opular consumption.
I do not know that I quite catch the reason
or Mr. Liddell's insistance on the importance

or Mr. Liddell's insistance on the importance of sounds. It is a truism that the received pronounciation of English has altered greatly, even since Pope's day—as may be easily seen from his rhymes—let alone Shakespeare's. But the euphony of Shakespeare, or Milton, or Burke is still as apparent, spoken in our modern pronunciation, as that of Ruskin, or Tennyson, or Pater. It is much to be regretted that the extravagances of the modern elecutionist, have brought the art of reading aloud into more or less disrepute, because it is only by this means that the ear can be cultivated to discriminate between good and bad English without any attempt to make a critical analysis of the passage under consideration. We have now, also, an English grammar, by John Earle, founded on the historical method of which Mr. Liddell speaks. So far as I am aware it is the only English grammar at once concise and adequate which is written from the English and not from the Latin point of view and which meets the difficulties to be overcome by appeals to the authority of the great masters of English prose with ample quotations from their writings. hority of the great masters their writings ith ample quotations from their writings E. H. M.

Don't Swear in Public.

To THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: It is very gratifying to the friends of decency and good order, not to speak of religion, to see that the Municipal sesombly of this city has taken in hand the suppression of profane swearing. As that vice is an indictable offence at common law, perhaps a special ordinance on the subject was hardly necessary, except for th purpose of prescribing a suitable penalty. It is not to be inferred because the Legislature some years to be inferred because the Legislaturs some years ago repealed the express statute on this subject that the common law was thereby abrogated in this State; such I apprehend is not a view which lawyers would take of the question. The extent to which profamity is practiced in this city appals and discuss every decent man; it constitutes the web and woof of a large part of the speech of our male population. In my observation it prevails, chiefly, among draymen, with whom the vain use of the name of the Deity seems almost as natural as for them to breathe. The vice in question is also altogether too common among the employees of the public offices, especially the County Clerk's office, and among attaches of the courts, who, especially, as they are connected with the administration of justice, should strictly observe the laws of the State.

I beg to suggest to those who are guilty of this vice that they are also guilty of a crime; that it is no more lawful to swear than it is to settle.

NEW YORK, July 23.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer. There is no occasion for any compassion for Spain until she stops fighting, sues for peace, and une-quivocally accepts the terms granted by the United States. The wretched beings who have borne the heavy yoke of her rule as Spanish colonists are e titled to all the compassion of which we are capable. To return them to the barbarous rule from which we have taken them would be like throwing children be ore tigers. Spain is incapable of pity or remorse. Weyler is its best representative to-day, and he is worthy to be a countryman of Torquemada. There time given for the enemy to strengthen his posts or sharpen his sword. Whenever peace is restored will be when Spain is brought to the alternative of estruction or peace upon terms prescribed by the United States. Negotiations for peace with her form only. They will never terminate until Spain yields to avoid further punishment.

> An Overworked Goddess. From the Chicago Daily Neses. Bross the Chicage Daily Ness.
>
> Bince the Deweys and the Hobsons And the Bampsons and the Schleys Have been doing things to make us Cheer and laud then to the skies; Since this war against the Spaniards Has been going on, there's one. That is weary every evening. One whose work is never done.
>
> 'Tis the goddess that's presiding O'er the shining soroll of fame, Who is charged to do the writing Down of each new hero's name; From the sunrise till the sunest She is busy every day.
>
> Working overtime, without a Single count of any overtime, without a Single count of any over the sunrise without a Single count of any overtime, without a Single count of arms pay.

POSTTOAR FOTHS.

At the beginning of the present year, twenty-four of the forty-five States had Republican Governors sixteen had Democratic Governors, four had Populis Governors and one (Nevada) had a Free Silvertie Gov erner. With two exceptions-Utah, which elects it Governor for five years, and New Jersey, where the erm is three years—all the States fix the their Governor at either two or four years. There are twenty-two States which will elect Governors this year, and, exclusive of Rhods Island, in which the lection has already been held and the office filled by the choice of a Republican, in eleven States (one-half of the whole number) successors to Republican Governors are to be chosen; in seven, successors to Populist or filverite Governors.

Any adverse criticism upon the State's financia agement is improbable in this year's contest for the Governorship of New York. The tax rate is ma terially less than it has been for a number of years there were 122 fewer laws passed by the last Legis lature than by its predecessor; there was a cash ba ance in the State treasury at the beginning of the bonded debt smaller than that of any incorporate American city, and the increase in public revenue of the State was shown to be going on rapidly with out the necessity of any additional legislation.

The Probibition candidate for State Engineer is esident of Ningara Falls.

New York city's receipts from concert licens 1897 exceeded the city's receipts from theatrice

censes in the same year by \$4,000. A veteran Democrat in respect to Congressional cer-vice, Benton McMillin, has be; nominated by the Democrats of Tennessee for Governor this year. He was a member of the Forty-eight Congress, and has been a member of every Congress since, having re-cently completed his tenth consecutive term. Since the adjournment of Congress Mr. McMillin has re turned to his home in Carthage, and is preparing enter on a vigorous campaign. Carthage is a typic Tennessee town, and it is one of the curious man festations of Tennesses politics that while usuall the United St ites Senators are chosen from the two leading cities, Memphis and Nashville, Governo more often come from very small places. The sente resident of Nashville, and the junior Egnator, Mr Turley, is a resident of Memphis. The district which in has long represent made up of thirteen counties on the Kentucky ber der, which give uniformly a strong Democratio m jority. Mr. McMillin is a native of Kentucky.

There will be an election in Illinois this year fo the office of State Treasurer. Though the term e Governor and of State officers generally in Illinois i four years, the term of State Tressurer is only two of little political importance. The present Stat a Republican was sleeted in 1486 by plurality of 116,000. He is a resident of Cook county

When the present Legislature met, Gov. Bisel made the prediction that it would get away from Albany before April 1. It did; the session adjourned on March 31. At the time of calling the recent specia esion Gov. Black made the prewould finish its work and go home before 8 o'clock Saturday," after a single week's session. It did; i adjourned on Saturday at 2:80.

Nevada elects a Congressman this year, its member in the House of Representatives. His dis trict is a variegated one geographically, politically and otherwise. It includes a land area of 110,00 square miles. The district is 485 miles long and 810 miles wide. It has a lake 6,000 feet above the leve of the sea, and a mountain peak 18,000 feet high The whole voting population of the district is less than 10,000, made up, roughly speaking, of 700 Democrats, 1,300 Republicans, 2,000 Populists, an 6,000 Silver men. Nevada is one of the States in between the Democrate and the Republicans would representative of not the two chief, but present Representative of Nevada, is a native of Mississippi, was educated at Yale College, and adduties of his profession in San Francisco, Cal., and moved into Nevada ten years ago. One distinction which Nevada enjoys is by no means an enviable on for an American constituency. There are twice as many men as women in Nevada. Nevada has maller population than any other State.

The recent special session of the Albany Legisla ure furnished renewed evidence of the superior dis cipline and cohesion of the Republican majority in ity. The Assembly is composed of 77 organization Republicans, 67 Democrats and 5 Independents with one district unrepresented. ure through the Assembly an affirmative vote of 76 nembers actually in attendance is required, and one of the Republicans at the recent se was disqualified through having accepted Federal appointment since the adjournment of the Legislature. This reduced the Republican organization membership to 76, or exactly the vote required to carry through any me ure, but by judicious management and, it is assumed, fair concession, the Republicans secured 78 votes, the full complement of Democratic members. It was observed, too, that the most serious objections to the special election legislation came from New York city Democrats, the up-State Democrats apparently having little concern and urging few objections.

The Middle-of-the-Boad Populists have made nomiations in Illinois, Michigan and Minnesota, and avow their determination to defy the Fusionists, adopting a like course in the State of Maine, where the hostility of local Populists seems to be far greater to the Democrats than to the Republicans. It was in ignorance of this local condition that th Chicago Convention of 1896 nominated Arthur Sewall for Vice-President. The Middle-of-the-Road Populists of Maine are numerous and active. The Board of Public Improvement, the business

which has been greatly retarded by the debt-limit scare and the failure of the city to authorize the mance of bonds for public works, has not be slow in supplying itself with a staff of officers. One of the last to be appointed is a typewriter, W. H. Heaton, whose salary has been fixed at \$4 a day. The standard rate of pay for typewriters is considerably less than this.

A census of the United States in regard to its population, material resources, products, manufacturing industries, and agriculture will, under federal as thority, be taken the year after next, and the recent Congress in providing measures for limiting its scope appears to have taken into consideration the facthat in respect to additions to territory and population it would be, by all odds, the most remarkable census taken in this country. Between 1830 and 1840 the population of the United States increased 5,000,000; from 1840 to 1850 it increased 6,000,000; from 1850 to 1860 it increased 8,000,000. From 1860 to 1870, covering the period of the civil war, the increase was 7,000,000. From 1870 to 1880—population always increases rapidly after a national war—the in-crease was 12,000,000, and from 1880 to 1890, 12,-000,000. The Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department puts the present population of the United States at 74,000,000, and the total population of the country and annexed territory will assuredly not be less than 80,000,000, and may exceed 90,-000,000 in 1900, a greater increase in a decade than has ever before been marked in the country's history. At the time of the first national census Massachusetts had more population than New York.

Three Cheers for Senator Hoar.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: Let us give three cheers through the columns of THE SUN for the Hon. Senator Hoar. While we have such men among us we need not fear all the Nortons, Godkins or Bennetts that ever happened. NEW YORK, July 23.

Shelley's Prophecy.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Was Shelley prophet as well as poet? In "The Revolt of Islam," written 1817, I find these verses:

There is a people mighty in its youth, I land beyond the oceans of the west. Where the' with rudest rites freedom and truth are worshipped; from a glorious mother's breast Who, since high Athens fell, among the rest Bate like the queen of nations, but in wos Turns to her chainless child for succor new And draws the milk of power in wisdom's fuller

"This land is like an eagle whose young gaze Feeds on the noontide beam, whose young gaze
Fieds moveless on the storm, and in the blare
Of sunrise gleams when earth is wrapt in ghoom;
Great people! As the sands shalt those become.
Thy growth is swift as morn, when night must fade,
The multindings and the sands shalt those become. The multitudinous earth shall sleep beneath thy shade.

'Hay' start not at the name—Americal' Oanto XL, 32-2,

TO MOVE A TOWN OF 2,500 PROPER

There's Valuable Ore Under Eveleth, Minn, eddents and Houses Must Go. DULUTE, Minn., July 23.—The removal of a wn of 2,500 people by wholesale, and setting the entire population, with dwellings, stores, hotels, and all other buildings, in another location several thousand feet distant and on top of a lofty hill, are something of a novelty. Such, however, is the situation at Eveleth, a mining town on the Mesaba range, fifty miles from this city. Contractors from here are now making estimates on doing the work, so that Eveleth may go to sleep in one place and, as it were,

moved about.

west lies the Cloquet; adjoining the town on the north is the great Adams, probably the biggest all bessemer mine in the world, and close by on the south is the magnificent Fayal, one of the model mines of America, and one of the greatest as well. The town was opened to furnish a site for homes for the miners at these properties, and it was not for one moment supposed that under the town site lay a deposit probably as great and as valuable as any of the others. Still, experience in other parts of the Mesaba range had taught the town-site proprietors that it would be as well if they reserved the mineral rights when they sold their town lots, and they did so. As a it when the miners found their deposits trending toward the village there was some inducement to drill and uncover ore in the town's streets and vacant lots. It was prospected

wake up the next morning in another, much

the same as the way in which hencoops are

Eveleth is surrounded by mines. On the

streets and vacant lots. It was prospected enough to find that it was a very large and rich deposit, and for the past year no one has been able to purphase a lot or build a house in the old town.

Now the owners of the town site offer to exchange property in the village for a good property on the hillside adjoining and to bear the chief share of moving the buildings, grading the streets and otherwise putting a new village into shape for occupancy. Eveleth with one more active and important mine will be a different sort of place than before, and there will be very few who will offer serious objection to the removal. It will probably take place this fall and the winter will see the village anugly enseconced in its new location, overlooking the old, where the opening of a mine will be under way.

WILL SET UP A DUAL GOVERNMENT. Threat of Alabama Populists if Alleged **Election Frauds Continue**

BIRMINOHAM, Ala., July 24.-Dr. G. B. Orowe, Chairman of the State Populist Executive an and Campaign committees, has issued a circutally sheet at the State election on Aug. 1 and if the returns show that they have elected their ticket and the Democrats attempt to defraud them he will lead a movement to set up a dual rovernment, expecting assistance from Presilent McKinley. Crowe among other things says in his circular:

"I will promise that if from the returns, as ou send them in. I am satisfied that this election has been carried by us, I will inaugurate a course of action which will result in the assting of your entire State ticket if it is elected, and the stopping of election frauds for all time to come in Alabama. I make you this promise, knowing full well what is involved in it for me and knowing what the probable cost to myself will be. But I have come to the conclusion in my own mind that the late lamented Col. Troy of Montgomery was right when, shortly before his death, he gave utterance to the words that it would be

gare utterance to the words that it would be better for the State of Alabama to have a dead man at every poiling place than to have these frauds perpetrated.

"I would dislike very much to see any of our people involved in trouble, but I have come to the conclusion deliberately and after much thought and study that if we do not act now we will not again for the next quarter of a century have an opportunity."

A leading Republican to-night said that if the Populists got the returns and set up a dual government in Alabama, President McKinley would certainly be looked to for assistance. The Democrats anticipate trouble.

THE CUBAN PRISONERS AT CEUTA A Citisen of Albany Suggests That We Em change Spaniards for Them. From the Albany Times-Union.

President McKinley a letter containing the followin uggestion:

the unfortunate dead of the Maine; may start an other fund to commemorate the fall of that noble Cuban patriot, Antonio Maceo, about Dec. 7, 1898; but more important than these most proper obse vances is the care for living Cuban patr for political reasons (in the cause of liberty), now

suffering confinement at Ceuta.

"I humbly submit the suggestion that while there is so excellent an opportunity presented as at present to exchange the prisoners of war, the Adminisration should not forget these unfortunate persons and include them in negotiations before it to too late "The Dreyfus case, which so many Americans I like to see righted (if there be an error), cannot be considered by this Government; but let us do all we can in the one question of humanity before us, and other nations will applaud this proposed act and more highly respect our intentions if we do not forget the deported Cubans. In my eyes, they are ore worthy of consideration than Cubana living on the island, for they are the heroes of the struggle for

No Standing Boom on Cross-Seated Cars! To THE EDITOR OF THE SUB-Sir: Regarding the

proposed ordinance by the city legislature of New York, purporting to obviate the crowding of street passenger cars, permit me to point out that a dis-tinction should be made between the open cars, which have no centre alse, and are not intended for standing passengers, and ithe open summer and win-ter cars both with centre sisle and overhead straps, to which standing passengers can hold on. The cro ing of the all-seat summer cars has be raceful and indecent that I know of families who have prohibited their daughters from riding on them. It is doubtful whether any such outrageous disre-gard of propriety as has been introduced with these open cars in the last few years is witnessed in any other civilized country, and it is astonishing that the public submits to it, and that the management of the street cars tolerates it. Every day can be seen the spectacle of men and women standing up and crowding in between the legs of sitting passengers, where the attitudes and contact of person are of vulgar suggestion. It is a subject which should be taken up by the different women's organizations of this city, on grounds of public morality, to protect our un-polluted young against acquiring that callousness and indifference to the proprieties and decencies of life which civilized beings have a right to expect. That these open cars, with cross seats extending from side to side, are not intended for standing passengers is very plain from their construction. There are no overhead straps to hold on, and the cars are intended to accommodate first yeated passengers, which is a big enough number, without forty to fifty additional passengers standing up. The gelting in and out of these cars is made almost impossible without involuntary and gross rudeness to fellow passengers. Any one will readily admin the frequent beceasity of passengers standing up, but the cars should be built for it, with centre asis and straps. Every other kind of car should be prohibited under heavy fine from carrying standing passengers, except small children. The company and the oficulting passengers should be both fined. It is a question of morality, not of convenience or necessity; and it is presmittently a question in which our women's organizations should take a decided and leading stand. Furthermore, there should be enough cars to seak passengers during hours which are not rush hours. It seems the established practice of our street or lines and elevated railroads to run so few cars at inght that passengers are compelled to stand up and pack the cars, the same as during rush hours. There is certainly no inecessity for this, and the law may be properly invoked to regulate the evil. That these open cars, with cross seats extending from

He Quit the Circus

From the Portsmouth Time "Crummy Jack" Zornes is with the Bartine show, which is stranded at Chillicothe. Once before he vent out with a circus. After working for a month he asked for his salary and the manager said to him: Why, you fool, haven't you seen the country and heard the band play? Ain't that enough? Get out," and "Crummy" got, too. What is more, he counted ties all the way home. Circuses do not seem to be in

At Home at the Front. From the Indianapolis Journal.

The Soldier's Mother-I got a letter from George o-day, and he is grumbling about the victuals in the The Boldier's Wife-I am glad to hear that he is

Admiral Camara's Services to Science.

naking himself at home

From the Kansas Oily Journal.

Let us give Admiral Camara his due. He has demmatrated that the Sues Canal is navigable. Also at it is possible for a Spanish float to get back he